

Lone American Routs a Patrol Of 40 Germans

Sentry Starts One-Man Offensive When Enemy Enters Trench

Two Teuton Fire Projectors Captured

Pershing's Artillery Active in Recently Occupied Lorraine Sector

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, March 7 (delayed).—A lone American sentry this morning attacked an enemy patrol of about forty men, some of whom had stealthily entered an advanced American trench. He drove them off, killing the leader and wounding others.

The first reports of the encounter were that another raid had taken place, and all along the line details were being awaited eagerly. Investigation, however, showed that one American started what there was of an offensive. The name of this man is mentioned in all reports of the affair, and he has been congratulated heartily by his officers and comrades for his courage and level-headedness.

The sentry saw the patrol advancing, and looked on as the Germans began to drop cautiously into the trench. He knew that an American patrol was out along the wire not far away, and counted upon its help after he opened fire. There were four men in the American patrol.

First Bullet Kills Leader

By the time five Germans had entered the trench the sentry decided he should delay no longer, especially as the officer who was leading the Germans had approached within a few yards of him.

The sentry opened fire rapidly, without challenge. The German leader fell at the first crack of the rifle. The sentry then hurriedly sought protection, but the Germans were quick enough, for the sentry's bullets caught some of them.

As the Americans began firing a German scout outside the wire shouted: "Come out! Come out!" The Germans needed no second invitation. In fact, those who were still in the wire already had started out. The small American patrol saw the enemy retreating back across No Man's Land, under fire from the sentry and from Americans at a point further along the line. The patrol joined in the fray and helped to speed the Germans on their way by hurling a large number of grenades, some of which probably took effect. Four rifles were found in the American lines.

Break Up Liquid Fire Attack

Patrols, both American and German, are seeking opportunity to inspect the opposing lines, and the Germans on this occasion certainly did not wish to be discovered. They cut the American wire with the greatest caution, making no noise, but the sentry who later drove them off was watching their performance all the time.

American troops in the sector northwest of Toul have been subjected for the first time to an attack with liquid fire. Enemy troops carrying flame projectors were just opening the attack when an American patrol which happened to be near by fired on them. The Germans fled precipitately, pursued by the Americans. They dropped four projectors, two of which were flaming. The Americans went into action so quickly that the enemy had no chance to light the other two.

Take Pictures of Captured Projectors

No damage was done by the flames. The projectors lay in No Man's Land for three days. Early this morning they were brought in by an American patrol. All had been punctured by shots from the American trenches. Late this evening the projectors were taken to headquarters. They were strapped to the backs of the men who brought them from No Man's Land, and motion pictures were taken. They are of a type long familiar on the Western front.

Enemy snipers have been exceptionally busy in the last twenty-four hours at a certain point, with more or less success. Various parts of the American sector were bombarded, without inflicting great damage. Many valuable points in the German positions were bombarded with success by the American artillery. A gap in the wire through which the Germans apparently thought patrols were emerging was covered with bursts of machine gun fire all night long and even to-day.

An enemy observation balloon in the rear of Montee caught fire this morning and was hauled down. There was great activity in the air all day, following the bombing expeditions of last night, during which the Germans threw down near towns behind the American lines bombs, aerial torpedoes and heavy shells. They set the fuses and dropped them from their airplanes, but the only result was to dig large holes in the ground.

U. S. Guns Active in New Sector

American anti-aircraft guns drove off several enemy machines of the army which crossed the lines to-day. One enemy airplane was driven down out of control behind the German line after an aerial battle which thrilled the men in the trenches.

There was comparatively lively artillery firing last night and to-day on the western section of the Lorraine front, where American troops are now in training. Late this evening the enemy bombarded American positions heavily, but without result.

On this sector, as on the front north-west of Toul, the American artillery is showing effectiveness and accuracy. Its shells are registering well on points of the enemy lines, especially on roads, batteries and working parties.

Because of a new, but probably temporary, rule it is not permitted to disseminate American casualties, no matter where they occur.

Features Within

Part III, page one—*Killing Zeppelins in their stables. A feature of Hilaire Belloc's military article this week.*

Part III, page five—*It is a clean American Army that fights in France for a clean peace.*

Part III, page four—*Nothing Now as Usual, by William G. McAdoo.*

Editorial page—*The Rattle of the Snake.*

Part IV, page one—*A vacation between wars. That is what peace now would mean, says George Bernard Shaw.*

Part IV, page eight—*Stone Ships. A study of the wonderful possibilities of pouring a merchant marine into a concrete mould.*

Part III, page six—*Hear Samuel Gompers! Never was there so much democracy in everyday life; therefore, never was life so good.*

Casualty List Rule Caused by French Warning

Addresses and Dates Valuable to Foe, Pershing Reported

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The War Department's order deleting the addresses of next of kin and dates from the casualty lists given out here was officially explained to-day as having resulted from representations of the French government to General Pershing that the casualties as published in this country made accessible to the enemy valuable information.

At the same time the order of the department was brought up by Senator New, of Indiana, who introduced a resolution requesting the department to inform the Senate why the order had been issued if such information would not be "inconsistent with the interests of the service."

Senator New asked immediate adoption of the resolution, but Senator Williams, of Mississippi, Democrat, objected, and the resolution went over until Monday without debate.

French Warned of Results

In explaining the reasons for the order, Major General Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff, made public a paraphrase of the cable message received from General Pershing recommending the change. General Pershing said the French government had directed attention to the unquestioned valuable information which the Germans could obtain from statements giving the exact number of casualties resulting after a raid, and from official statistics in the form of casualty lists which gave the precise effects of a gas attack.

It could not be learned whether General Pershing specifically designated the features to be deleted, or left this to the discretion of the department. Nor was there any explanation of a statement in an Associated Press dispatch to-day from American headquarters that the rule forbidding discussing of casualties among the American forces was "temporary." Whether this referred to a prohibition imposed by General Pershing on correspondents in France or to the department's new order was not made clear.

General March explained that the French government has never issued a casualty list of any kind since the beginning of the war. The War Office in Paris, as soon as a name is received, notifies the Mayor of the town from which the soldier came, and the Mayor personally notifies the soldier's family or next of kin.

British Plan the Model

The British government, according to the chief of staff, issues weekly lists which contain only the information now given out in Washington, while the German government long ago discontinued the practice of posting in towns the names of the killed or wounded from those towns.

It is the intent of the department to give out the lists as soon as they are received from abroad, it was explained. Until further notice one list will be published by the adjutant general's office, mimeographed copies being provided for newspaper correspondents. After explaining the department's action, General March to-day expressed the opinion that "the patriotic press" would sustain the ruling.

Adjutant General McCain to-night reiterated his statement that there was no cause for anxiety among the relatives of soldiers in France and that all relatives of men killed, wounded or dying from any cause would be notified immediately.

Sinn Féin Forbidden To Celebrate Revolt

Dublin Military Authorities Prohibit Demonstrations During Anniversary

DUBLIN, Friday, March 8.—The military authorities have posted throughout the city a proclamation prohibiting the holding of meetings and processions between March 16 and March 27. Diarmid Lynch, Sinn Féin "Food Controller," was arrested Thursday in connection with the recent commandeering of pigs in Ireland.

The prescribed period would include the anniversary days of the abortive Irish Rebellion of 1916.

Study the HELP WANTED ADS in to-day's (Sunday) Tribune—you'll find it a profitable move. Turn to the Classified Advertising columns now—Adv.

Paris Again Bombed By German Fliers

Some Loss of Life and Property, Early Reports Show

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Dernburg Got Relief Fund Raised Here

German-American Alliance Turned Over \$800,000 to Him

Entry of U. S. Into War Stopped Work

Officials Admit Activity of Organization in Opposing Prohibition

WASHINGTON, March 9.—More than \$800,000 collected by the National German-American Alliance for the relief of war sufferers in Germany before the United States entered the war reached the hands of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, chief German propagandist in this country at the time, according to evidence to-day before a Senate committee holding a hearing on a bill by Senator King, of Utah, to revoke the alliance's charter.

J. Tjarks, of Baltimore, treasurer of the alliance, told the committee he turned the money over to Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, and produced checks covering a greater portion of the vast fund which had been indorsed over to Dr. Dernburg by von Bernstorff.

Dr. Dernburg came to the United States soon after the war began, in 1914, and came prominently into public notice by his defence of the sinking of the Lusitania. He travelled extensively, lecturing and writing, and his activity finally became the subject of an investigation by Department of Justice agents.

Not Sure Where Money Went

The result of that inquiry never was announced, though its purpose was known to have been to determine whether Dernburg was connected with German sabotage in this country. Soon afterward he acted on a hint of the American government that his presence here was no longer desired and requested the State Department to obtain a safe conduct for him. Great Britain at first declined to agree to his return to Germany, but finally acquiesced.

When asked to-day by Senator Wallcut, of Delaware, whether any of the money which Dernburg received was used for propaganda work, Tjarks said he did not know, and added that if it was so used it was misapplied. He justified the action of von Bernstorff in delivering the money to Dernburg on the ground that the latter was "regarded as the representative of the German Red Cross."

Some of the money, the witness said, reached Germany, as was evidenced by acknowledgment received by the donors from widows in that country. Some of it also was used for war relief in Turkey, the witness said, but those checks were not turned over to Dernburg.

After the United States entered the war, Tjarks said, he sent notices to the members of the alliance to cease

Victor Berger Is Indicted as Foe of America

Ex-Congressman From Wisconsin Accused of Twenty-six Disloyal Acts

CHICAGO, March 9.—Victor L. Berger, former Representative from Wisconsin; Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party; Irwin St. John Tucker, a Chicago Socialist; J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Kruse were indicted by the Federal grand jury here to-day, charged with obstructing recruiting, encouraging disloyalty and interfering with the prosecution of the war.

The indictments, returned February 2, but withheld by District Attorney Clyne, charge twenty-six overt acts. It is charged that those indicted conspired to violate the espionage act by speeches and articles printed in certain publications.

Engdahl, who edited "The American Socialist" before it was denied mail privileges, last September, now publishes "The Eye Opener," a Chicago Socialist paper. In a statement to-night he declared "every word in 'The American Socialist' was put there to promote the best interests of the great mass of people," and that if "that is unlawful then freedom of thinking in the United States is dead."

Kruse is editor of the "Young People's Socialist Magazine," also published here.

Wants Immediate Amistice

Mr. Berger, who is candidate for nomination for United States Senator from Wisconsin on the Socialist ticket, in announcing his platform this week, said if elected he would work for the passage of a resolution by Congress directing the President to summon the warring countries to an immediate armistice and peace conference. His platform also calls for withdrawal of American troops from Europe to procure absolute security for this country," said the statement.

Seymour Steadman, counsel for the National Socialist party, issued a statement to-night in which he expressed the view that "war profiteers and monster capitalists are the most interested in this prosecution."

The books, papers and documents of our national office have always been open to party members and public officials," said the statement.

"For six months the Federal authorities have been watching to find something of a criminal nature to be used against officials of the party."

"Socialists are the one class of citizens who believe in a lawful, orderly change through education and political action. They are presumptuous enough to believe that the policy of the government, in war and out, are subject to criticism."

"Socialists the world over have opposed war, and the system that makes war inevitable. We do not consider opposition to a condition or policy as equivalent to breaking or violating the laws of the country."

Relative to suppression of the indictments, Mr. Clyne said, "the government felt that the announcement should be made at this time to develop other angles of the case."

Trotzky Quits; Revolt Against Lenine Grows; Loyal Russians May Join Japanese in Siberia

Army of Slavs Will Take Part if Tokio Decides on Intervention

Decision Hinges On U. S. Attitude

Japan Considers if the Proposed Move Would Alienate Washington

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A division of Russian troops may accompany the Japanese army into Siberia, if the Entente powers, undeterred by the opposite views held by the American government, continue their insistence that Japan intervene in Russia.

The Russian division would be formed of Russians loyal to the Allied cause who have left European Russia on account of the Bolshevik excesses and are chiefly in Japan and Northern Manchuria, there being a large colony at Harbin.

The participation of Russian forces with the Japanese army would give the expedition an appearance of Russian acquiescence in the invasion, and there is reason to believe that the organization of the division has passed the contemplative stage and is now being undertaken.

The State Department, the Japanese Embassy and the Russian Embassy would make no comments to-day on the question, but in Entente diplomatic circles it was learned that the Allies and Japan are likely to reach a very early conclusion, their decision to be based upon one supreme consideration. That is, whether the occupation of Eastern Siberia by a Japanese army, in contravention of the declared counsel of America, will have the result of affecting the attitude of the United States toward the war.

Analyze U. S. Attitude

Allied diplomats here are believed to be advising their governments that opinion in the United States on the subject is divided, and that while President Wilson was discouraging in the reply he dispatched to Japan's inquiry, the American government stopped short of protesting against the proposed Japanese action. This fact has led them to believe, in the absence

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"In short, not only Sweden is menaced. The German press is showing singular animosity toward Denmark because of the Igout Mendi (German sea raider) affair, and toward Norway because of the commercial agreement with the United States."

"The 'Hamburger Fremdenblatt,' in commenting upon the matter, asks if it would not be well to stop communications and break off all relations with Norway. 'The future,' says this paper, 'has in store for us serious anxieties. The intervention in Finland, the occupation of the Aland Islands, the attitude taken as regards Norway and Denmark, all seem to belong to the same plan laboriously worked out to establish German domination over Scandinavia. Pan-Germanism is developing and spreading in every direction.'"

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"The fact that it was stranded off the coast of Denmark after a storm instead of entering Kiel sweeps away the entire result of the voyage of the Wolf."

"Also the decision made by Denmark in conformity with the Hague convention, to intern the ship and confiscate her cargo, has put Germany in a state of fury. The 'Germania,' organ of Count von Hertling (Imperial Chancellor) says: 'We shall act with our full energy, and if Denmark must suffer the consequences, she will have herself to blame.'"

Those who know the habits of the 'Germania' seem likely that Germany is seeking a quarrel with Denmark and even with Sweden."

Four are Reported Dead, Several Hurt In Ohio Cyclone

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 9.—Four persons are believed to have been killed and several hundred injured in a cyclone which swept over Van Wert County, Ohio, to-night. It is reported here that Continental, Ohio, has been destroyed by the storm.

Lvoff Heads New Eastern Government

PETROGRAD, March 9.—The "Pravda," organ of the Bolsheviks, prints a dispatch from Irkutsk, which says:

"The ex-president of the Council of Ministers of Revolutionary Russia, Prince Lvoff, has constituted in the Far East a new Russian government which at present has its seat at Peking, and which is awaiting the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok, in order to enter Siberian territory with them."

"Telegraphic communication between Vladivostok and Irkutsk is interrupted. The Soviet of Vladivostok is mobilizing its forces for resistance and is forming a Red army."

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This steamer was a part of the booty of the raider Wolf and contained nearly the whole of the raw materials seized by the corsair.

"The fact that it was stranded off the coast of Denmark after a storm instead of entering Kiel sweeps away the entire result of the voyage of the Wolf."

"Also the decision made by Denmark in conformity with the Hague convention, to intern the ship and confiscate her cargo, has put Germany in a state of fury. The 'Germania,' organ of Count von Hertling (Imperial Chancellor) says: 'We shall act with our full energy, and if Denmark must suffer the consequences, she will have herself to blame.'"

Those who know the habits of the 'Germania' seem likely that Germany is seeking a quarrel with Denmark and even with Sweden."

Prussian Quarrel With Scandinavia Now Threatening

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Dispatches from Berne and Amsterdam received here to-day by Entente diplomats say it seems to be the intention of the German government to establish German sovereignty over Scandinavia and to make the Baltic a German lake. The Berne telegram follows:

"The Wolf Bureau reports on March 4 the signing of a treaty between Finland and Germany. By this treaty Finland is placed under the military, political and moral tutelage of the German Empire. The German leaders pretended, on March 4, in the principal committee of the Reichstag, that Germany would go to the aid of Finland only in the defence of the liberty of the country threatened by the Red Guards, but the German government has turned about, or rather has revealed its real ambition, which is to place the Baltic under German control and to establish a German lake of the Baltic and establish a German sovereignty over the Scandinavian states."

One can conceive of this policy not being of a nature to calm Swedish casiness. It is this which the "Kölnische Zeitung," in one of its recent issues, expresses. "It seems," say this paper, "that an attitude of a part of the population (Swedish) is showing a scarcely disguised ill will. While Russia has ceased to be a danger to Sweden, Germany has acquired unprecedented power in the Baltic region."

"In short, not only Sweden is menaced. The German press is showing singular animosity toward Denmark because of the Igout Mendi (German sea raider) affair, and toward Norway because of the commercial agreement with the United States."

"The 'Hamburger Fremdenblatt,' in commenting upon the matter, asks if it would not be well to stop communications and break off all relations with Norway. 'The future,' says this paper, 'has in store for us serious anxieties. The intervention in Finland, the occupation of the Aland Islands, the attitude taken as regards Norway and Denmark, all seem to belong to the same plan laboriously worked out to establish German domination over Scandinavia. Pan-Germanism is developing and spreading in every direction.'"

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